



ICE TEA

TREE TEA

CHOICEST JAPANESE TEA

IMPORTED BY M. J. HANSEN & SONS, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

TREE TEA makes the best Ice Tea

Most delicious and refreshing of Summer Drinks

GOVERNOR SPRY DECLARES HE IS A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION

Announces He Will Run on Any Platform His Party Adopts Challenges His Enemies—Bitter Fight Now On Within the Republican Party—Leaders in a Wordy Quarrel.

Governor William Spry issued a statement yesterday in which he declared he would stand squarely on the Republican state platform if re-nominated.

The statement is an answer to the representations made by United States Senator Reed Smoot, that Governor Spry would not stand on a prohibition plank if adopted in the Republican platform.

Governor Spry recites some of the history of prohibition legislation in the state and points out that he has always acted in accordance with Republican policies and platforms, and concludes with the declaration of his determination to stand on whatever platform is adopted by the convention.

It was in reply to their letter notifying members of congress of the mass meeting of citizens who had induced Governor Spry to run again that Senator Smoot, saying he placed party success above men, declared he "understood" that the governor would not run on a prohibition plank. While refuting that statement, Governor Spry remarks that the records of several of his critics have always showed them in the past to have been more interested in themselves than in the party.

Challenge Attacks.
The governor's statement follows: Much concern is manifest over my candidacy for renomination as governor by those who profess great solicitude for "party."

It is significant that the intenseness of this "party interest" is strikingly manifest in those whose past political records establish them as less interested in party than in individual. It is also significant that those whose political positions were made secure by careful manipulation of a flexible "sentiment" that has done yeoman service in connection with the political emergency issue of prohibition, talk with high-sounding phrase about placing party above men.

I am not an emergency politician. While placing party success above men, I hold principle above both men and party success.

The great fundamental of American political organization is the principle of party obligation to party pledges, solemnly made, and steadfastly adopted, by the representatives of the people in convention assembled.

Every citizen has a right to assume an unflinching fidelity, on the part of successful candidates for office to party promises, which represent the will of the majority; and under our form of government, the minority must abide by the will of the majority. I believe in political parties as a means of expediting the management of government and of establishing a tangible responsibility for acts of commission as well as omission.

Since statehood, the Republican party has enjoyed the confidence of the people of Utah. It has enjoyed that confidence because it has kept faith with the majority.

Squarely on His Record.
Twice have the people favored me with the highest political honor within their gift. I had thought not to aspire to the office again, but I am now a candidate for renomination for two reasons. First, because a very large number of representatives of all sections of the state and of all classes of people in the state who have been in harmony with, and endorse, my administrative policies, have expressed a desire that I enter the race; and, second, because when I made no effort to secure a renomination, I was maligned as a renegade with regard to certain of my acts as chief executive, and, by this means, I was charged with having violated pledges and prostituted the high office intrusted to my keeping to such an extent that I feared to face my record and go before the people. I am in this race, therefore, as a challenge to every whispering character assassin in this state.

In this race because the announcement of my candidacy throws open wide the ledger accounts of party fidelity to party pledges and because, having been administrative head of the party during the past eight years, I shall insist that my stewardship of party pledges as well as my obligations of public trust be subjected to the fullest and freest, and, at the same time, most careful examination. I am in this race because I invite a searching scrutiny of my official acts and because my being in the race will permit every voter to base his choice on the record and not on the vicious misrepresentations of whispering fact-perversers. I am in this race because every element of manhood I possess rises in resentment against the vicious method of the vicious assaults which are being made upon me.

As the principal excuse for personal abuse, my opponents assail my attitude on the liquor question. The liquor question is as old as the human race. For generations the liquor traffic has been conducted under the

sanction of law and has been controlled through statutory regulation. Whether right or wrong, the business has been made legitimate under the law.

The Liquor Question.
In 1908 when I became the nominee of the Republican party, the liquor traffic was carried on in Utah under legal sanction. I made my race for the governorship on a platform absolutely unpledged to a change in the liquor regulations and the people elected me, as they elected the members of the legislature, uninstructed as to any change in the laws governing this business. After the legislature convened in 1909, two so-called prohibition bills were introduced into the legislature. The session was prolonged some ten days beyond the constitutional limit in a joint committee of the house and senate was appointed upon my recommendation to draft a measure that would meet the views of the various factions. This committee reported its inability to agree and, on the eve of adjournment, there was dumped into my basket a measure, called a prohibition bill, which was disclaimed by a majority of the members of the two branches almost before it had reached my desk. This bill I vetoed on good and sufficient grounds, and I supplemented my veto with the suggestion that in the adoption of sumptuary legislation, the sentiment of the people should first be ascertained in order that any measure which might be written into the statutes would have the support of the majority of the people whom it was intended to govern; and I also suggested as a beginning toward the further control of the liquor traffic, the adoption of a local option bill, setting forth at the same time my firm conviction that the surest method of obtaining an effective prohibition was through national enactment. For two years I went into this matter thoroughly, and when the legislature convened in 1911 the members were pledged to a local option law. A bill was drafted which is today recognized as one of the best local option measures in the United States and that bill I signed. It made the state dry, but provided that on a vote of the people certain units might engage in the liquor traffic. The following year the Republican party, convention assembled, unvocally endorsed this local option law as the proper means of handling the liquor traffic, and I went before the people on such a platform. The same year the Democratic party pledged a statewide prohibition law, and the fight against my candidacy was directed wholly on my attitude toward the liquor question. That election furnished the only expression that the people generally of the state have made on the prohibition question. During the legislative session of 1913 not even an amendment to the local option law was passed. In 1914, after the various parties had nominated their candidates for the legislature and after the Republican candidates had been nominated on platforms endorsing the local option bill, the Betterment league enacted of all candidates of all parties a pledge, not for the enactment of a state-wide prohibition law, but for provision for submission of the question of state-wide prohibition to the people for their determination. The campaign on this issue was conducted in every county of the state and not a member of the legislature was elected in 1914 but was pledged to submit this question to the people. Given a free hand, the members of the Betterment league prepared a liquor measure on January 27. I saw this measure on January 28 and observed that it had no provision for submission to the people. On January 29 I introduced a constitutional amendment forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in this state except for medicinal and medicinal purposes, affording, thereby, an opportunity for the members of the legislature to redeem the pledge which they had made to the people. This constitutional amendment was killed, in spite of the fact that I used every effort to have the resolution adopted, and but for my personal efforts the amendment to the existing liquor law which prohibits the shipment of liquor from wet to dry territory within the state would have suffered a like fate. Aside from the fact that the bill which was handed to me did not represent the expressed wish of the people in the matter of submission of the question to them for determination, it was not a prohibition bill. It merely transferred the traffic in liquor from the saloon to the drug store and it provided that nothing in the act should be construed as to prohibit the use of liquor in the home for family purposes.

Statements to the contrary notwithstanding, that is the record of the liquor question in this state during the past eight years.

I shall go before the Republican convention with a record on this question absolutely in conformity with the Republican policies of the past and the Republican platform pledges, and that record also is in absolute conformity with the expressed will of the people in their endorsement of the Republican party. This is my record of fidelity to Republican pledges. My every act has squared with the party promises, and I shall make my race as nominee of the Republican party on the platform adopted by it in convention assembled.

"Never Again Eddie," at the Oracle today only.

FRENCH ARMY DOES FINE WORK

Capture of Underground Fortifications and Intricate Mass of Trenches Great Military Stroke.

TROOPS SKILFULLY LED

Months of Patient Toil of Germans Destroyed by Preliminary Bombardment.

Paris, July 21.—5:45 a. m.—The resumption of the battle of the Somme in the French sector has greatly enhanced the general confidence in the situation. The protracted halt of operations on more than a minor scale was beginning to make the public fear that the first results would have no morrow and that as in the case of the Champagne offensive a year ago there might be a reversion to the old French warfare. Yesterday's bulletins effectively removed this impression.

A particularly fine piece of work from the French point of view was accomplished in the new sector south of the river. East of the old French front which ran from the east of Huberville to half way between that village and the Fouguescourt-Vernand road, the Germans had constructed by months of patient toil and underground fortification in a star-shaped wood and on the slopes of the hill. There were ninety trenches in the wood, very cheap with two series of underground shelters, in which the soldiers lay snug during the hottest bombardments.

Germans Offer Stout Resistance.
The Germans here, as in the Barleux and Soyecourt region, where their positions formed an intricate mass of trenches, offered a stouter resistance than elsewhere on the line of attack. But the French troops, carefully prepared for their work and skilfully led, not only won through everywhere but held on to their gains and were preparing last night to attempt to still further extend them.

It now develops that yesterday's effort was due several days ago, but that the artillery preparation was de-

ROMANCE SPOILED, ITALIAN BEAUTY TURNS TO STAGE



Mme. Fernando Rocchi Riabouchinsky.

Mme. Fernando Riabouchinsky, who attracted considerable attention because of her remarkable beauty when she came to New York city with her wealthy husband, is now to go on the stage. The Italian beauty, who speaks five languages, said: "I am going on the stage for several reasons—because I have always wanted to, because I wish to forget the past and make my own future, and because I believe that I have talent."

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THE WIND-UP OF THE BIG MID-SUMMER STOCK REDUCING SALE IN OUR

CLOTHING Department

Another day these tremendous reductions quoted in men's and boys' apparel will hold the center of the stage, and you will have one more opportunity to save on stylish summer clothing and furnishings for boy and man.

A few items quoted here will give you an idea of the importance of this sale—as many others await you at the store—Come!

Men's Suits, broken lots, values to \$22.50, to close\$8.95
Men's Genuine Panama Hats, Special\$3.50
Men's up to \$3.00 Straw Sailors\$1.00
Men's \$1.25 to \$2.00 Straw Sailors50c
Men's and Boys' 75c and \$1.00 Caps39c
Boys' 75c and \$1.25 Wash Suits, Special49c
Boys' Genuine Indigo Dye Overalls, Special50c
Men's \$1.25 Sport Shirts, Extra Special98c
Men's and Boys' 50c and 75c Sport Shirts39c
Big Line of Boys' Shirts, Special at35c
Boys' Regular 35c Sport Waists25c
Children's 50c Rah Rah Cloth Hats, Special39c
Regular \$1.25 and \$1.50 L. D. S. Garments, Special\$1.00
Men's Closed Crotch Union Suits, \$1.50 value\$1.00
Men's Light Weight Union Suits, \$1.00 value69c

Clark's

laid by heavy weather. The French commanders report that the preliminary bombardment was so effective that the losses of the attackers were comparatively light.

French Counter-Attacks.
The Germans have made no attempt to follow up the smashing blow delivered against the northern Verdun defenses a week ago. The French counter attacks, according to the official accounts, are gradually winning back the ground gained by the Germans at heavy cost in the vicinity of Thiaumont and Fleury. The inactivity on the part of the crown prince is interpreted by French military opinion as evidence that the Germans are finding difficulty in concentrating troops at any one point. The French officers say that each fresh assault on

is a total wreck. The load consisted of several thousand white pressed brick from Salt Lake for the front of the new W. H. Colthrop building and a large number of express shipments and parcel post shipments. Some of the brick can be used, but most of them are a total loss. The driver was uninjured.

REWARD FOR DYNAMITERS.
Ruth, Nev., July 20.—A reward of \$500 has been offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who dynamited the home of J. E. Voorhies, chief power man for the Nevada Consolidated Copper company, on the morning of July 14. Of the reward offered, the county commissioners of White Pine county agree to pay \$250.

KENTUCKY COMFORT

STRAIGHT

BOURBON WHISKEY

"The Whiskey of Quality"

Ogden Wholesale Drug Co., Distributors

Verdun is requiring longer and longer time to prepare. They claim that the Germans took no less than 18 days in preparations for the attack of July 12.

"Temptation and the Man," at the Oracle today only.

AUTOMOBILE TRUCK DESTROYED BY FIRE.
Vernal, July 20.—Monday morning on Lion hill, one of the big Uinta automobile trucks caught fire and burned up. The total loss has not been estimated, but it will probably be between \$1000 and \$1500. Driver L. H. Sibley was making this difficult hill and when part way up one of the chains which drove the truck broke. The truck immediately started backwards and the brakes failed to hold. It turned over backwards, caught fire and

while the remaining \$250 is offered by the Nevada Consolidated.

GETS \$2000 DAMAGES.
Provo, July 20.—A verdict of \$2000 damages was returned for plaintiff today in the Fourth district court in the case of Jeddiah Greenhigh vs. Albert R. Scott et al. Plaintiff sued for \$25,500 for personal injuries sustained in September, 1913, while he was employed by defendants to haul gravel from the Ellsworth gravel pit at Santaquin.

BARNEY OLDFIELD IN ELY.
Ely, Nev., July 20.—Barney Oldfield of automobile racing fame, accompanied by Mrs. Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and G. Moore, arrived in Ely today, coming from Salt Lake over the Lincoln highway, after visiting in the east and making a trip through Yellowstone and Glacier parks.

PRESIDENT TALKS TO POSTMASTERS

Lightly Touches on Peace and Tells of How to Hold Public Confidence.

Washington, July 20.—The philosophy of his political faith, which he termed "service and unselfishness," the president was given an ovation lasting tonight in an address to about 700 postmasters, virtually all his own appointees, at the annual banquet of the National Association of Presidential Postmasters. He also touched upon the subject of peace, but only to say that "in no other country are the processes of peace so free to move."

Introduced by Postmaster Selph of St. Louis, presiding, as "the protector of American citizenship," the president was given an ovation lasting more than five minutes. Prefacing his remarks, he said he understood his auditors were virtually all Democrats, and that, therefore, he was more free to say certain things than he might otherwise have been.

"As I look about upon you," the

president said, "I gather many of the impressions of the last three years. Because many serious things have occurred, and the thing I have been most interested in is organizing this government for the service of the country."

"Most of you, I am told, if not all of you, bear commissions from the present administration. That sets me free to say some things that I might not otherwise."

All Democrats.
When he started a sentence a moment later with "If you're all Democrats—" he was drowned out by cries of "We are; we are!"

"There's only one way of holding the confidence of the American public," the president resumed, "and that is by deserving it, and I know by my intercourse with the postmaster general his single object has been to make the postoffice of more service to the people of the United States than it has ever been before."

"I have no interest in the political party except as an instrument of achievement. I cannot imagine how a man can be interested in a party that has no aspirations and a program to be worked out. I inherited stay in my blood long if the red corpuscles didn't have something to do. And if the Democratic party will bear all its efforts to understand the United States and serve it, it will be continued in power so long as it practices that devotion."

Declaring that selfishness was the antithesis of public service because it separates men into camps, Mr. Wilson said that the United States "is now one of the few countries in which lines of hostility are not drawn."

Postoffice the Gauge.
"In no other country are processes of peace so free to move as in America," he continued.

The president declared that in every community the postoffice is "the conspicuous gauge and standard of what the government is doing for the people."

"The administration will be judged by you—the whole spirit of public service judged by you," he told the postmasters, "so you gentlemen are custodians of honor and distinction, not only of the party you represent, but the government you serve. You are good Democrats in that proportion that you love the government more than you do yourselves."

"The word noble" we never apply to a man who thinks first of himself. That ought to be the spirit of government, of government service. How any man can sleep at night whose conscience is not clear as to the purposes for which he uses public office, I cannot see.

"The message I would bring tonight is: Let us band ourselves together and let us prove to the people of the United States that we understand what they want and are ready to do it better than anybody else they can find."

HUGHES IS INVITED HERE.

Provo, July 20.—Mayor James E. Daniels has received a letter from Senator Reed Smoot, acknowledging the receipt of a telegram from the mayor and President A. P. Merrill of the Provo Commercial club, asking the senator to invite Judge Charles E. Hughes to visit Mount Timpanogos on his contemplated western tour. Senator Smoot writes that he has sent a written invitation to Judge Hughes at New York and will invite him personally on an expected trip to New York in the near future.

Keep a Supply of Milk in the House at All Times

You are never without milk even though the milkman forgets you—if you have on hand a can or two of this pure, rich milk that is

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EVAPORATED MILK

GROCERY SALE

Saturday and all next week, New list every Friday. Watch for it. (CASH ONLY.)

Corn starch, 4 pkgs.25c
Glass starch, 3 pkgs.20c
10c Sacks Salt, 2 for15c
Golden Egg Mac. Spgh. and Vermicelli 3 for25c
High Patent Flour, sack\$1.20
Fancq New Spuds, 9 lbs.25c
35c Pa. Oats and Wheat Flakes, 20c
15c Pa. Rolled Oats, each10c
Large Cans Milk per doz.\$1.05
Small Can Milk, dozen55c
Fresh Corn Flakes, 3 pkgs.20c
25c Can Pineapple, each15c
Best Bot. Bluing, 2 for15c
Household Ammonia, 2 bottles.25c
20c Cans Salmon, 2 for25c
5c Oil Sardines, 7 for25c
Fancy Cream Cheese, pound20c
Frah Canned Peas, 3 for25c
20c Cans Table Syrup, 2 for25c
15c Glasses Dried Beef10c

Smith Meat and Grocery

Twenty-sixth and Washington.
Phones 284 and 285

The polish that's easiest to use—the shine that's hardest to lose

2 in 1 SHOE POLISHES

BLACK - WHITE - TAN 10¢

Keep your shoes neat

Combines both liquid and paste, thus requiring but half the effort to get a brilliant, lasting shine. They contain no acid and will not crack the leather.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO., Ltd., Buffalo, N. Y.

